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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

**U.S. Commodity Futures Trading
Commission,**

Plaintiff,

v.

**Anthony Eugene Linton d/b/a
The Private Trading Pool,**

Defendant.

Case No.

COMPLAINT

**COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND OTHER
EQUITABLE RELIEF AND FOR CIVIL MONETARY
PENALTIES UNDER THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT**

I. SUMMARY

1. From at least October 2007 to the present (the “relevant time”), Anthony Eugene Linton, also known as Gene Linton (“Linton” or “Defendant”), individually and

1 doing business as The Private Trading Pool (“PTP”), solicited and accepted at least
2 \$650,000 from at least 19 individuals for the purported purpose of trading on their behalf
3 off-exchange foreign currency contracts (“forex”) in a PTP pooled account.

4 2. Linton misrepresented to prospective and existing PTP participants, both
5 orally and in writing, that they would receive a “100% annual return” on their PTP
6 investments and claimed that the software trading system Linton developed and tested
7 allowed PTP to “profit every time” from his forex trades. Linton further misrepresented
8 that (i) there were no risks whatsoever associated with trading forex through PTP, (ii)
9 participant funds were accessible to participants “within 24 hours” of a requested
10 redemption, and (iii) participants could receive their “profits” by check monthly.

11 3. Linton misappropriated the majority of the funds he solicited from
12 participants by using it for purposes other than forex trading, including (i) buying and
13 selling items on eBay (an online auction site), (ii) paying personal expenses, including
14 mortgage, car, and credit card payments, and (iii) paying purported profits to earlier PTP
15 participants in the manner of a Ponzi scheme. The limited forex trading Linton did engage
16 in with participant funds resulted in consistent net losses and, in the aggregate, Linton lost
17 over 91% of the funds he traded.

18 4. Later, when Linton was unable to pay participants their promised monthly
19 “returns,” he attempted to conceal his fraud by misrepresenting to participants that he was
20 prevented from returning their funds due to (i) alleged “new restrictions” imposed by the
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1 United States Congress (“Congress”) and the National Futures Association (“NFA”), (ii)
2 prohibitions contained in a “Permanent Injunction” issued in his divorce case, and (iii)
3 other purported impediments.

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5 5. By making false statements to participants regarding PTP’s forex trading
6 profits and losses and the use of participant funds, and by misappropriating participant
7 funds, Linton cheated and defrauded, or attempted to cheat and defraud, and willfully
8 deceived, or attempted to deceive, his retail forex customers in violation of the Commodity
9 Exchange Act (the “Act” or the “CEA”), as amended by the Food, Conservation, and
10 Energy Act of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-246, Title XIII (the CFTC Reauthorization Act of
11 2008 (“CRA”)), §§ 13101-13204, 122 Stat. 1651 (enacted June 18, 2008), and the
12 Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, Pub. L. No.
13 111-203, Title VII (the Wall Street Transparency and Accountability Act of 2010), §§
14 701-774, 124 Stat. 1376 (enacted July 21, 2010), to be codified at 7 U.S.C. §§ 1 *et. seq.*,
15 specifically Sections 4b(a)(2)(A) and (C) of the Act, as amended, to be codified at 7 U.S.C.
16 §§ 6b(a)(2)(A) and (C).¹
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22 ¹ The June 2008 legislation reauthorizing the Commodity Futures Trading Commission
23 revised Section 4b of the Act, among other things. See Section 1302 of the CRA. The
24 objective of the revision was to “clarify that the CEA gives the Commission the authority
25 to bring fraud actions in off-exchange ‘principal-to-principal’ futures transactions.” H.R.
26 REP. NO. 110-627, at 981 (2008) (Conf. Rep.). While the CRA did not change the Act’s
27 prohibition on misconduct such as that at issue here, it reorganized Section 4b so that
28 similar misconduct occurring on or after June 18, 2008 would be in violation of Sections

1 6. Plaintiff Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC” or the
2 “Commission”) has jurisdiction over Linton’s unlawful acts and practices that occurred on
3 or after June 18, 2008, and brings this action pursuant to Section 6c of the Act, as amended,
4 to be codified at 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1, to enjoin such acts and practices and to compel Linton’s
5 compliance with the Act. In addition, the CFTC seeks restitution, disgorgement,
6 rescission, civil monetary penalties, and such other equitable relief as this Court may deem
7 necessary or appropriate.
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10 7. Unless restrained and enjoined by this Court, Defendant is likely to engage in
11 the acts and practices alleged in this Complaint, or in similar acts and practices, as
12 described more fully below.
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14 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

15 8. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Section 6c(a) of the
16 Act, as amended, to be codified at 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1(a), which provides that whenever it
17 shall appear to the CFTC that any person has engaged, is engaging, or is about to engage in
18 any act or practice constituting a violation of any provision of the Act or any rule,
19 regulation, or order promulgated thereunder, the CFTC may bring an action in the proper
20 district court of the United States against such person to enjoin such act or practice, or to
21 enforce compliance with the Act, or any rule, regulation or order thereunder.
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25 4b(a)(2)(A) and (C) of the Act, as amended, to be codified at 7 U.S.C. §§ 6b(a)(2)(A) and
26 (C).
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9. The CFTC has jurisdiction over the forex solicitations and transactions at issue in this case pursuant to Section 2(c)(2)(C)(i)-(iii) of the Act, as amended, to be codified at 7 U.S.C. § 2(c)(2)(C)(i)-(iii), for conduct that occurred after June 18, 2008, the effective date of the CRA. The Commission has jurisdiction over off-exchange foreign currency transactions, of the type offered by Defendant, pursuant to the CRA for conduct occurring on or after June 18, 2008. As a result, Defendant's foreign currency transactions and his conduct that occurred on or after June 18, 2008 are subject to the Commission's jurisdiction.

10. Venue properly lies with this Court pursuant to Section 6c(e) of the Act, as amended, to be codified at 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1(e), because Defendant resides in this District and the acts and practices in violation of the Act occurred within this District.

III. THE PARTIES

11. Plaintiff Commodity Futures Trading Commission is an independent federal regulatory agency that is charged by Congress with administering and enforcing the Act, as amended, to be codified at 7 U.S.C. §§ 1 *et seq.*, and the Commission Regulations promulgated thereunder, 17 C.F.R. §§ 1 *et seq.* (2010).

12. Defendant **Anthony Eugene Linton d/b/a The Private Trading Pool** currently resides in Tucson, Arizona, where he operates PTP from his residence. He has never been registered with the Commission in any capacity.

IV. FACTS OF DEFENDANT'S FRAUD

A. Solicitation Fraud

13. During the relevant time, Linton solicited his friends and acquaintances to invest with PTP, which he represented was a pool he established and managed for the purpose of trading off-exchange forex, that profited “just from the movement in value of the U.S. Dollar” against other foreign currencies. Linton represented that he pooled the collective resources of PTP participants to trade a larger amount of funds simultaneously every day, thereby making greater profits every day and allowing participants to make money at a proportionate percentage relative to their deposits.

14. Linton claimed that participation interests were offered only to family members and friends. However, to some pool participants, Linton represented that PTP “had 160 plus” participants.

15. Linton typically solicited prospective participants in face-to-face meetings, but he also drafted, signed, and mailed at least six current and prospective participants offering memoranda and letters that described in detail the purported benefits of investing with PTP. According to Linton, these benefits included riskless and guaranteed profits, and the participants’ unfettered access to their principal, which Linton claimed was amply covered by his own assets.

1 16. In one memorandum, entitled “The Private Trading Pool” (the “PTP
2 Memorandum”), which Linton authored and sent to at least five participants, he made the
3 following misrepresentations:

- 4 a. PTP will earn an “8.33% per month average” return, or “100% per year,”
5 allowing participants to “doubl[e] your money every year.”
6
7 b. The strategy of trading the U.S. Dollar against other foreign currencies at
8 precise times of the day and during “News Breaks” was profitable because
9 Linton: had access to future news releases a week before they are actually
10 released to the public; knew what news would be announced and the exact
11 time it would be announced to the public; and, based on such news, could “be
12 there in [his] currency Buys and Sells the instant the future happens, every
13 time,” and “profit every time.”
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15 c. Linton traded a million dollars of forex every day.
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17 d. There are no risks whatsoever associated with investing in PTP.
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19 e. Participants’ money is “safe” and “easily . . . covered” by Linton’s own
20 assets.
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22 f. Participants’ money is available to them within 24 hours of a requested
23 redemption.
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25 g. PTP and the participants would structure the investment as a “tax free gift
26 plan” in which participation interests would be considered to be “gifts” to
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1 PTP and returns from PTP would be “gifts” back to participants, with the
2 result that the transactions would not have to be disclosed to the Internal
3 Revenue Service (the “IRS”) and would be considered “tax free” by the IRS.

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5 17. Linton made the same or substantially similar oral misrepresentations of
6 material fact as those included in the PTP Memorandum to participants and prospective
7 participants during the relevant time.

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9 18. In addition to the foregoing misrepresentations included in the PTP
10 Memorandum, Linton misrepresented that his own funds were in the “same place” as
11 participant funds and safely held in his “own multi-million dollar asset balanced Forex
12 Broker fund, backed up by a safe asset portfolio.”

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14 19. Linton knew that his oral statements and those contained in the PTP
15 Memorandum were false and misleading or recklessly disregarded the truth at the time he
16 made them.

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18 20. Instead of investing participants’ funds in forex, as Linton represented, he
19 used the majority of those funds to buy and sell items on eBay, for personal expenses, and
20 to pay purported forex trading profits to existing participants in the manner of a Ponzi
21 scheme. Linton also converted participant funds into cash and transferred them to a safe
22 in his home. Linton did not disclose to PTP participants that he would use their funds for
23 these purposes or any other purpose other than trading forex.
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21. Linton knew that his statements concerning the tax treatment of investments with PTP were false and misleading, or recklessly disregarded the truth of the statements, at the time he made them.

B. Linton Misrepresented to Participants that the Source of the Funds PTP Returned Was Trading Profits

22. In both the PTP Memorandum and during face-to-face conversations, Linton told PTP participants that they could receive their “earnings” from PTP’s forex trading in a “monthly check” or, alternatively, reinvest such earnings with PTP.

23. Participants who chose to withdraw their “earnings” began to receive monthly checks from Linton shortly after their initial investment and continued to receive them until early 2009, when Linton suddenly stopped making such payments.

24. Most of the checks Linton distributed to participants were drawn on Wells Fargo bank accounts maintained in his wife's name and were funded by a combination of cash advances on his wife's credit cards, cash flow from Linton's transactions buying and selling items on eBay, and funds received from other pool participants, which Linton redistributed in the manner of a Ponzi scheme.

25. The amounts of the monthly checks varied depending on the amount of money each participant had invested with PTP.

26. Linton falsely represented to participants, both orally and in writing, that the checks were profits earned from his forex trading and averaged a monthly return of 8.33%.

27. Linton's misrepresentations of material fact caused at least five pool participants to make additional investments in PTP.

28. In reality, Linton used no more than \$36,000 of the \$650,000 he solicited from participants to trade forex and lost virtually all of the \$36,000 in such trading.

29. At least eight participants have asked Linton to return their investments in PTP, many on multiple occasions spanning several months, but Linton has failed to honor their requests even though participants were told they would receive their funds “within 24 hours” of a requested redemption.

C. Linton Concealed From and Misrepresented to Participants the Reasons Why PTP Could Not Return Participant Funds

30. In early 2009, Linton stopped sending monthly checks from PTP to participants and stopped honoring requests from PTP participants to return their principal.

31. Linton gave participants various false explanations for why he could not continue to pay monthly “profits” or return their principal as promised, including, but not limited to, the following:

a. In May or June of 2009, Linton sent a letter to participants in which he claimed, “[e]ffective May 15, 2009 the NFA implemented new trading rules prohibiting ‘hedging’ [H]edging is no longer permitted in the United States.” As a result of these “new trading rules,” Linton claimed, “gains made during last month were lost back into the market”

- 1 b. In June 2009, Linton told at least one participant that he did not have access
2 to the participant's funds because of "new restrictions" imposed on "hedge
3 funds" by the "new administration."
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5 c. In a letter Linton authored and mailed to participants in November or
6 December 2009, Linton again attributed "losses" in PTP to "different trading
7 rules" implemented by "Congress" that Linton claimed prohibited "hedging
8 and other types of safe trade setups"
9
10 d. In the same letter, Linton claimed that a NFA "FIFO Rule" that became
11 effective in August 2009 caused losses in PTP and contended that "any trade
12 placed has to be closed before another trade can be placed on the currency."
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14 32. Each of the representations made by Linton as set forth above was false, and
15 he knew that they were false and misleading, or recklessly disregarded the truth, at the time
16 he made them. In fact, no such "restrictions" or changes in the law occurred during the
17 relevant period that prevented Linton from trading forex or paying participants their
18 monthly "profits," nor did the NFA implement any new rules affecting Linton's forex
19 trading or his ability to return participants' principal. Linton never used the vast majority
20 of the funds he solicited from participants to trade forex, and his failure to pay monthly
21 "profits" was due instead to the fact that he had misappropriated nearly all of the
22 participants' funds.
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35. In April 2010, after Linton learned that the CFTC was investigating him, he told at least one participant that he had “talked to four accountants and a FBI agent,” all of whom opined, according to Linton, that PTP was “okay.” This statement was also false, and Linton knew it was false at the time he made it.

D. Linton Misappropriated Customer Funds

36. During the relevant time, Linton solicited and accepted at least \$650,000 from 19 pool participants, but used no more than \$36,000 of that amount to trade forex. Specifically, during the relevant time, at which time Linton was unemployed, he spent \$67,722 on personal mortgage payments, \$339,863 on car and credit card payments, and \$199,573 to pay earlier PTP participants their purported “profits,” most or all of which was done with funds received from more recent participants in the manner of a Ponzi scheme.

37. For example, on March 24, 2009, Linton deposited \$18,000 he had solicited from a PTP participant for the purpose of trading forex into Susan Linton's Wells Fargo checking account, which Linton controlled. Over the next two weeks, between March 24 and April 6, 2009, Linton paid \$13,699.66 of this money to 15 participants who had previously invested in PTP and \$3,729.57 to the bank that held the mortgage on Linton's house, for a total of \$17,429.23 of the \$18,000 deposited.

38. Additionally, Linton used some of the funds from participants to buy and sell items on eBay and also converted large sums of participant funds into cash, which he stashed in a safe in his home. For example, on March 9, 2009, Linton deposited \$96,000

1 that he had solicited from a PTP participant for the purpose of trading forex into the Wells
2 Fargo account maintained in Susan Linton's name. At the time of the deposit, the Wells
3 Fargo account had a balance of \$1,406.73. The next day, Susan Linton withdrew \$66,000
4 in cash from the account and transferred an additional \$18,000 to a second Wells Fargo
5 account in her name, which Linton also controlled. Two days later, on March 12, 2009, a
6 portion of the \$18,000 was used to pay Linton's mortgage. None of the initial \$96,000
7 was ever used to trade forex.
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10 39. Between December 2006 and April 2010, Linton deposited \$76,000 of
11 commingled personal and participant funds into a forex account maintained in Susan
12 Linton's name at MB Trading Futures, Inc. No more than \$36,000 of these funds was
13 from participants. Of the \$76,000 total deposited, Linton lost approximately \$69,315, or
14 91%, trading forex during the same period. The MB Trading Futures, Inc. account was
15 the only account in which Linton ever traded forex.
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17 40. Of the \$6,685 remaining in the MB Trading Futures, Inc. account after the
18 losses set forth above, Linton transferred \$1,500 to a third Wells Fargo bank account in
19 Susan Linton's name, which he controlled, and issued a \$5,000 check to Susan Linton,
20 which was later deposited into the same bank account, co-mingled with Gene and Susan
21 Linton's personal funds, and then used to pay their personal expenses.
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1 **E. The Nature of the Transactions**

2 41. Neither Linton nor the purported counterparties to the forex transactions he
3 conducted were financial institutions, registered brokers or dealers, insurance companies,
4 financial holding companies, investment bank holding companies, or the associated
5 persons of financial institutions, registered brokers or dealers, insurance companies,
6 financial holding companies, or investment bank holding companies.

7
8 42. Some or all of Linton’s participants were not “eligible contract participants”
9 as that term is defined in Section 1a(12)(A)(xi) of the Act, as amended, to be codified at 7
10 U.S.C. § 1a(12)(A)(xi). An “eligible contract participant,” as relevant here, is an
11 individual who has total assets in an amount in excess of (i) \$10 million or (ii) \$5 million
12 and who enters into the transaction in order to manage risk.
13

14 43. The forex transactions Linton purportedly conducted on behalf of his
15 participants were entered into on a leveraged or margined basis. Accordingly, Linton was
16 required to provide only a percentage of the value of the forex contracts that he purchased.
17 The forex transactions Linton purportedly conducted neither resulted in the delivery of
18 actual currency within two days nor created an enforceable obligation to deliver actual
19 currency between a seller and a buyer that had the ability to deliver and accept delivery,
20 respectively, in connection with their lines of business. Rather, these forex contracts
21 purportedly remained open from day to day and ultimately were offset without anyone
22 making or taking delivery of actual currency (or facing an enforceable obligation to do so).
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1 **V. VIOLATIONS OF THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT**

2 **COUNT ONE**

3 **Violations of Sections 4b(a)(2)(A) and (C) of the Act:**
4 **Fraud by Misappropriation, Misrepresentation and Deceit**

5 44. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 43 are realleged and
6 incorporated herein by reference.

7 45. Sections 4b(a)(2)(A) and (C) of the Act, as amended, to be codified at 7
8 U.S.C. §§ 6b(a)(2)(A) and (C), make it unlawful:

10 for any person, in or in connection with any order to make, or the making of,
11 any contract of sale of any commodity for future delivery, or other
12 agreement, contract, or transaction subject to paragraphs (1) and (2) of
13 Section 5a(g), that is made, or is to be made, for or on behalf of, or with, any
14 other person, other than on or subject to the rules of a designated contract
15 market –

16 (A) to cheat or defraud or attempt to cheat or defraud the other person; or
17 (C) willfully to deceive or attempt to deceive the other person by any means
18 whatsoever in regard to any order or contract or the disposition or execution
19 of any order or contract, or in regard to any act of agency performed, with
20 respect to any order or contract for or, in the case of paragraph (2), with the
21 other person.

22 46. Pursuant to Section 2(c)(2)(C)(iv) of the Act, as amended, to be codified at 7
23 U.S.C. § 2(c)(2)(C)(iv), Section 4b of the Act, as amended, to be codified at 7 U.S.C. § 6b,
24 applies to Defendant’s foreign currency transactions “as if” they were a contract of sale of
25 a commodity for future delivery.

26 47. As set forth above, Defendant cheated and defrauded, or attempted to cheat
27 and defraud, and willfully deceived, or attempted to deceive, his retail forex customers by,
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1 among other things, making material misrepresentations and/or failing to disclose material
2 facts to them, and by misappropriating their funds, in violation of Sections 4b(a)(2)(A) and
3 (C) of the Act, as amended, to be codified at 7 U.S.C. §§ 6b(a)(2)(A) and (C).

4 48. Each misrepresentation or omission of material fact and instance of
5 misappropriation of customer funds made from June 18, 2008 to the present, including, but
6 not limited to, those specifically alleged herein, is alleged as a separate and distinct
7 violation of Sections 4b(a)(2)(A) and (C) of the Act, as amended, to be codified at 7 U.S.C.
8 §§ 6b(a)(2)(A) and (C).
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11 VI. RELIEF REQUESTED

12 WHEREFORE, the CFTC respectfully requests that this Court, as authorized by
13 Section 6c of the Act, as amended, to be codified at 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1, and pursuant to its
14 own equitable powers, enter:
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16 A. An order finding that Defendant violated Sections 4b(a)(2)(A) and (C) of the
17 Act, as amended, to be codified at 7 U.S.C. § 6b(a)(2)(A) and (C);
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19 B. Enter an *ex parte* statutory restraining order and an order for preliminary
20 injunction pursuant to Section 6c(a) of the Act, as amended, to be codified at 7 U.S.C.
21 § 13a-1(a), restraining Defendant and all persons or entities insofar as they are acting in the
22 capacity of Defendant's agents, servants, employees, successors, assigns, and attorneys,
23 and all persons insofar as they are acting in active concert or participation with Defendant,
24 who receive actual notice of such order by personal service or otherwise, from directly or
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1 indirectly:

- 2 1. Destroying, mutilating, concealing, altering, or disposing of any books and
3 records, documents, correspondence, brochures, manuals, electronically
4 stored data, tape records, or other property of Defendant, wherever located,
5 including all such records concerning Defendant's business operations;
6
- 7 2. Refusing to permit authorized representatives of the Commission to inspect,
8 when and as requested, any books and records, documents, correspondence,
9 brochures, manuals, electronically stored data, tape records, or other
10 property of Defendant, wherever located, including all such records
11 concerning Defendant's business operations; and
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- 13 3. Withdrawing, transferring, removing, dissipating, concealing, or disposing
14 of, in any manner, any funds, assets, or other property, wherever situated,
15 including, but not limited to, all funds, personal property, money, or
16 securities held in safes or safety deposit boxes, and all funds on deposit in
17 any financial institution, bank, or savings and loan account, whether
18 domestic or foreign, held by, under the control of, or in the name of
19 Defendant;
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22 C. Enter orders of preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining Defendant
23 and all persons insofar as they are acting in the capacity of Defendant's agents, servants,
24 employees, successors, assigns, and attorneys, and all persons insofar as they are acting in
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1 active concert or participation with Defendant, who receive actual notice of such order by
2 personal service or otherwise, from directly or indirectly:

- 3 1. Engaging in conduct in violation of Sections 4b(a)(2)(A) and (C) of the Act,
4 as amended, to be codified at 7 U.S.C. §§ 6b(a)(2)(A) and (C);
- 5
6 2. Trading on or subject to the rules of any registered entity, as that term is
7 defined in Section 1a(29) of the Act, as amended, to be codified at 7 U.S.C. §
8 1a(29);
- 9
10 3. Entering into any transactions involving commodity futures, options on
11 commodity futures, commodity options (as that term is defined in Regulation
12 32.1(b)(1), 17 C.F.R. § 32.1(b)(1) (2010)) (“commodity options”), and/or
13 foreign currency (as described in Sections 2(c)(2)(B) and 2(c)(2)(C)(i) of the
14 Act, as amended, to be codified at 7 U.S.C. §§ 2(c)(2)(B) and 2(c)(2)(C)(i)
15 (“forex contracts”)), for his own personal account or for any account in
16 which he has a direct or indirect interest;
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18 4. Having any commodity futures, options on commodity futures, commodity
19 options, and/or forex contracts traded on his behalf;
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21 5. Controlling or directing the trading for or on behalf of any other person or
22 entity, whether by power of attorney or otherwise, in any account involving
23 commodity futures, options on commodity futures, commodity options,
24 and/or forex contracts;
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- 1 6. Soliciting, receiving, or accepting any funds from any person for the purpose
2 of purchasing or selling any commodity futures, options on commodity
3 futures, commodity options, and/or forex contracts;
4 7. Applying for registration or claiming exemption from registration with the
5 Commission in any capacity, and engaging in any activity requiring such
6 registration or exemption from registration with the Commission, except as
7 provided for in Regulation 4.14(a)(9), 17 C.F.R. § 4.14(a)(9) (2010); and
8 8. Acting as a principal (as that term is defined in Regulation 3.1(a), 17 C.F.R.
9 § 3.1(a) (2010)), agent or any other officer or employee of any person
10 registered, exempted from registration or required to be registered with the
11 Commission, except as provided for in Regulation 4.14(a)(9), 17 C.F.R. §
12 4.14(a)(9) (2010);

13 D. Enter an order directing that Defendant make an accounting to the Court of
14 all of (i) Defendant's assets and liabilities, together with all funds Defendant received from
15 and paid to PTP participants or any other persons in connection with forex transactions or
16 purported forex transactions, including the names, mailing addresses, email addresses, and
17 telephone numbers of any such persons from whom Defendant received such funds from
18 October 1, 2007 to the date of such accounting, and (ii) all disbursements for any purpose
19 whatsoever of funds received from PTP participants and other persons, including salaries,
20 commissions, fees, loans, and other disbursements of money and property of any kind,
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1 from October 1, 2007 to and including the date of such accounting;

2 E. Enter an order requiring Defendant immediately to identify and provide an
3 accounting of all assets and property that he currently maintains outside the United States,
4 including, but not limited to, all funds on deposit in any financial institution, futures
5 commission merchant, bank, or savings and loan accounts held by, under the control of, or
6 in the name of Anthony Linton, Anthony Gene Linton, Anthony Eugene Linton, Eugene
7 Linton, Gene Linton, Susan Linton, or The Private Trading Pool, or in which any such
8 person or entity has a beneficial interest of any kind, whether jointly or otherwise, and
9 requiring Defendant to repatriate all funds held in such accounts by paying them to the
10 Clerk of the Court, or as otherwise ordered by the Court, for further disposition in this case;
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13 F. Enter an order requiring Defendant to disgorge to any officer appointed or
14 directed by the Court all benefits received including, but not limited to, salaries,
15 commissions, loans, fees, revenues and trading profits derived, directly or indirectly, from
16 acts or practices that constitute violations of the Act as described herein, including
17 pre-judgment interest;
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20 G. Enter an order directing Defendant and any of his successors to rescind,
21 pursuant to such procedures as the Court may order, all contracts and agreements, whether
22 implied or express, entered into between him and any of the participants whose funds were
23 received by Defendant as a result of the acts and practices that constitute violations of the
24 Act, as described herein;
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H. Enter an order requiring Defendant to make restitution by making whole each and every pool participant or other person whose funds were received or utilized by him in violation of the provisions of the Act as described herein, including pre-judgment interest;

I. Enter an order requiring Defendant to pay civil monetary penalties under the Act, to be assessed by the Court, in amounts of not more than the higher of \$130,000 for each violation prior to October 22, 2008, and \$140,000 for each violation on or after October 22, 2008, or triple the monetary gain to Defendant for each violation of the Act;

J. Enter an order requiring Defendant to pay costs and fees as permitted by 28 U.S.C. §§ 1920 and 2412(a)(2) (1994); and

K. Enter an Order providing such other and further relief as this Court may deem necessary and appropriate under the circumstances.

Dated: January 11, 2011

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ David S. Slovick
David S. Slovick
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